# Lectotypification of *Herminium gracile*G.King & R.Pantling (Orchidaceae)<sup>a</sup>

Lawkush<sup>1</sup>, Avishek Bhattacharjee<sup>2\*</sup> & H.J.Chowdhery<sup>3</sup>

Mots-clés/Keywords: Androcorys, India/Inde, Sikkim, typification.

#### **Abstract**

A lectotype is selected for *Herminium gracile* G.King & R.Pantling in the present communication. An image of the selected lectotype is also provided.

### Résumé

**Lectotypification de** *Herminium gracile* **G.King & R.Pantling (Orchidaceae)** – Un lectotype est choisi pour *Herminium gracile*. Une photographie de ce lectotype est proposée.

Terminium gracile G.King & R.Pantling [≡ Androcorys gracilis (G.King & R.Pantling) Schlechter], a terrestrial orchid belonging to the family Orchidaceae (Orchidoideae: Orchideae: Orchidinae), was first described by King & Pantling (1896) based on Pantling's collection (no. 397) from Lachen Valley, Sikkim, India. King & Pantling (1896) did not indicate any particular specimen as holotype because it was not mandatory/practice to validate a name during those days and therefore all specimens of H. gracile collected from Lachen Valley, Sikkim, with 'Pantling 397' (collection number) were syntypes. It was practice of Pantling that he used same collection number for any particular species; in this case he used 'Pantling 397' for Herminium gracile, irrespective of their locality and date of collection.

article mis en ligne sur www.richardiana.com le 04/10/2013 – pp. 19-22 - © Tropicalia ISSN 1626-3596 (imp.) - 2262-9017 (élect.)

Pearce & Cribb (2002) mentioned Pantling's collections 374 A (from Chumbi Valley, China; CAL, K) and 374 B (Singalila, Sikkim; CAL, K) as syntypes which was erroneous as King & Pantling (1896) did not cite 'Pantling 374 A/B' in the protologue of H. gracile. King & Pantling (1898) used 'Pantling 374 (A/B)' for a different name − Herminium pugioniforme Lindley ex J.D.Hooker [≡ Androcorys pugioniformis (Lindley ex J.D.Hooker) K.Y.Lang]. Therefore, the specimens mentioned by Pearce & Cribb as syntypes (Pantling 374 A and B) do not belong to the original material of H. gracile.

During our study we have found that Pantling collected *H. gracile* twice – once from 'Lachen Valley' in 1895, i.e. before describing *H. gracile* and again in 1896 from 'Singalelah Range'. It is clear from the introductory part of the 'Vol. 65' of *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part 2, Natural History* that the pages from 57 to 300 were published/issued in July, 1896. Therefore, the specimens (*Pantling* 397; CAL, E, K) collected in July, 1896 by Pantling are not tenable as original material of *H. gracile* because – i) most possibly these were collected after describing *H. gracile*, and ii) the collection locality – Singalelah/Singalila – is not mentioned in the protologue.

We have traced a herbarium-sheet (Fig. 1A) at K with two plants mounted on it. The specimen mounted at the top (K000880291, collected from Lachen Valley) is a syntype (now isolectotype), whereas the specimen (K000880292, collected from Singalelah Range) mounted below is not a part of the original material of *H. gracile*. We have further traced three more syntypes at CAL. The specimen with barcode no. 'CAL0000000673' has Pantling's hand-written notes (including the draft-description) on *H. gracile* and also with an additional label which indicate that the first description of *H. gracile* was made mainly based on this CAL-specimen. Further, the CAL-specimen is a complete specimen and also fits with the description provided in the protologue. Therefore, according to the Art. 9.2 and 9.11 of Melbourne Code (2012), we are designating the CAL-specimen (*Pantling* 397; CAL0000000673) as lectotype (Fig. 1B) of *H. gracile*.

Herminium gracile G. King & R. Pantling in Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Pt. 2, Natural History 65: 131 (1896) & in Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta 8: 334, t. 438 (1898). Types: Lachen Valley, July 1895, Pantling 397 [Lectotype, designated here: CAL! (CAL0000000673), isolectotypes: CAL! (CAL0000000671; CAL00000000672), K (K000880291), photo!]

*■ Androcorys gracilis* (G. King & R. Pantling) F.R.R. Schlechter in *Notizblatt* des Botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin-Dahlem 7: 397 (1920).

Additional specimens examined: India: West Bengal, Darjeeling district, Singalila Range, c. 3658 m, July 1896, *Pantling* 397 [CAL (CAL0000000674, CAL0000000675), E (E00003984); K (K000880292), photo].

Distribution: INDIA (Sikkim, West Bengal); BHUTAN; CHINA; NEPAL.

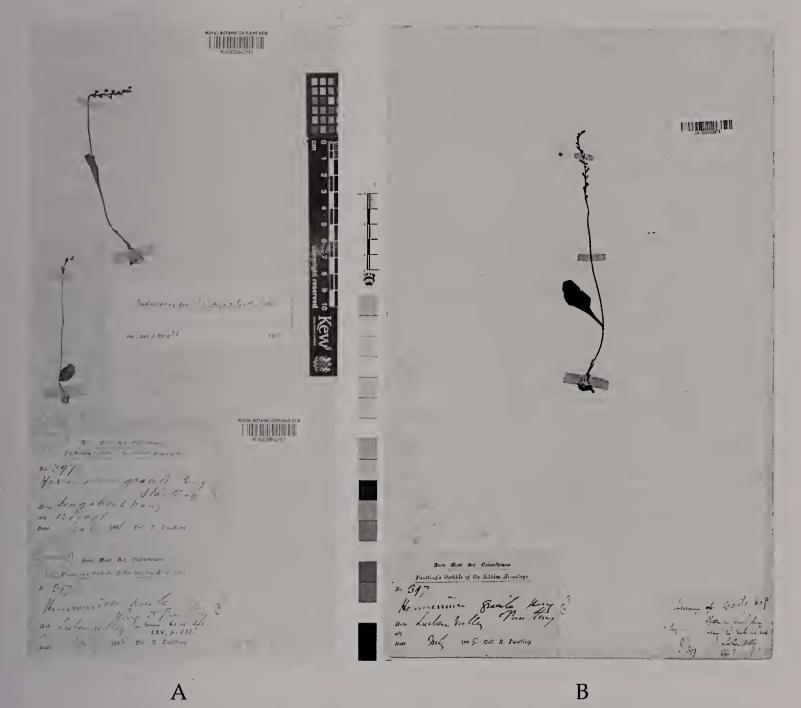


Fig.1: types of Herminium gracile G.King & R.Pantling

A: K-sheet with two specimens – the specimen mounted above is an isolectotype, whereas the specimen mounted below is not belonging to 'original material' of *Herminium gracile* G. King & R. Pantling [© copyright of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew]

B: Selected lectotype of *Herminium gracile* G. King & R. Pantling [*Pantling* 397, CAL (CAL0000000673); © copyright of the Central National Herbarium, Botanical Survey of India, Howrah]

## Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to the Director, Botanical survey of India, Kolkata for facilities and encouragement.

#### References

King, G. & R. Pantling, 1896. A second series of new Orchids from Sikkim. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Pt. 2, Natural History* 65: 118-134.

King, G. & R. Pantling, 1898. The Orchids of Sikkim Himalaya. *Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta* 8: 1-342, tt. 1-448.

Pearce, N. R & P. J. Cribb, 2002. *Orchids of Bhutan*. In *Flora of Bhutan* 3(3). Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh and Royal Government of Bhutan, Thimpu, Bhutan.

<sup>1:</sup> Botanical Survey of India, Northern Regional Centre, 192 Kaulagarh Road, Dehradun-248 195. E-mail: lawkush\_08@rediffmail.com

<sup>2:</sup> Central National Herbarium, Botanical Survey of India, A.J.C.B. Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah-711 103.

<sup>\*</sup> E-mail: avibsi@rediffmail.com

<sup>3 :</sup> Botanical Survey of India, Northern Regional Centre, 192 Kaulagarh Road, Dehradun-248 195. E-mail: hjchowdhery\_bsi@rediffmail.com